

The World

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THE TRACTION YELLOW DOG.



REASURER MOOREHEAD testified yesterday that he had lost the checks of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company showing the disbursements of the traction Yellow Dog fund.

These checks amounted to \$798,000.

Mr. Moorehead swore that he looked in the safes and boxes and desk, but he could find no trace of these checks. They had been in his custody, but how they vanished was beyond his knowledge. Other checks which were payments for ordinary business expenses of the company were not lost.

This was the same witness who testified that he had sold to a junkman the original books and records of the company, that no one had told him to do so, and that he got rid of them simply because they cluttered up the office.

Somehow Mr. Ivins had found out what some of these checks were for. One to the amount of \$17,497 had been paid to Lemuel Ely Quigg. Other checks brought up his receipts to \$217,307. Mr. Moorehead testified that he did not know what this was for and had entered the item as "special salary for construction work." What "construction work" Lemuel Ely Quigg did the witness did not know. "Neither did he know what the expenses were for which President Vreeland had drawn \$25,000, which was also charged to special construction work."

No. 86 New York, Sept. 23
 Pay to the order of Lemuel Ely Quigg
 Twenty thousand four hundred and ninety seven Dollars
 \$21,497.00 Metropolitan Street Ry. Company

No wonder that the Metropolitan went bankrupt.

It is most important that these Yellow Dog payments should be traced.

It has long been current rumor that any candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court in this county could have his assessment paid by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. As to whether any assessments have been so paid there is no proof. But it is most important that all the expenditures charged to this Yellow Dog fund should be traced in order that the administration of justice in this county should be free from any suspicion that its high officials were under obligations to this corrupt corporation.

What Lemuel E. Quigg did for the Metropolitan has been a matter of common knowledge. He looked after their legislative and political matters. What did he do with \$217,307? Did he keep it all or did he disburse it?

What other men in public life received Metropolitan money? What Quigg did was notorious. He was therefore comparatively harmless. What higher men did, whether chairmen of State or county committees, members of the Legislature or Congress, successful or unsuccessful judicial aspirants, was done secretly, and was therefore more insidiously and perniciously corrupt.

Mr. Ivins is doing a great work in throwing the light of publicity upon the Metropolitan corruption. His management was, if possible, even more rotten than the management of the great life insurance companies.

But what deterrent will this be unless some big man is sent to jail? Of the insurance corruptionists, Hyde and McCurdy are in Paris. Perkins is out on bail. Harriman has shifted from the control of the Equitable to the control of the Mutual. Ryan controls the Equitable. Perkins still controls the New York Life. Nobody has gone to jail except a few clerks and one minor official, who got out again.

When is something going to be done to Thomas F. Ryan and August Belmont that will really punish them for what they have done?

Letters from the People.

Cutting Down Working Force.

To the Editor of The Evening World:
 I have been employed as clerk by one of the largest brokerage houses. Their monthly net profits are about \$300,000. Recently they laid off forty of the one hundred employees. In other words they told the unfortunate forty to stay home until the firm gets busy again. Of course, I was one of them. Now, I would like readers to let me know what they think of the members of the firm, who are millionaires, and who need not worry about rents or gas bills. The poor clerk who gets a small salary (only when busy) and his wife and children are the ones that are worried about the gas and rent bills.

W. W. V.

Began Saturday, Sept. 25.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

On what date did the story of "The Round Up" begin in The Evening World?

G. B. and G. McL.

Harlem Beauties.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

"American Girl" is quite right. We should have an American head, either Indian, white or colored, on our coins, and not a foreign head, no matter how suitable from an artistic point of view. For a really good model I unhesitatingly recommend the artist to take a look at the girls in the district of Manhattan bounded loosely by Madison and Lenox avenues and One Hud-

son and Tenth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets. Here he will find beauty, but it must be taken young, as after eighteen it takes on too much flesh to typify the American woman, who is lean and angular. These Harlem girls are Americans, and their beautiful complexions would be shown to advantage on the gold coins. A New England girl might be selected to adorn the silver and nickel pieces, as the blue shade in these coins would be indicative of her blue blood. The Indian might remain undisturbed on the pennies.

John Scannell.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

What was the name of a former Fire Commissioner who is Scannell or Scannell?

T. H. C.

A High "Blatting" Average.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

Can any expert reader tell about how long a man can live if he is intoxicated thirty days out of fifty? Half the time he does not eat any dinner or breakfast. He seems to have a very fine brain, but does not seem to have will power enough to let drink alone. Can any one tell me how to make him stop drinking?

G. O. S.

No. He is Already a Citizen.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

If a child's father was born in Italy and never became naturalized and his mother was born in this country, will the boy, who was born in New York City, have to take out papers?

V. Q.

Enforcing the Rule.

By Maurice Ketten.



Difficulty in Marriage

A MILLIONAIRE advertising man who has brought suit for divorce against his wife attributes their differences to her belief in Christian Science. He might just as well name it on the color of her hair or the shape of her nose. The number of persons who write to newspapers asking men and women of different religious faiths should marry would show, if there were nothing else to demonstrate it, that a difference of religious belief may be a cause for strife among narrow-minded husbands and wives.

It would be far more sensible for them to differ as to whether the lamb chops should be rare or well done; for in this case the triumph of one view would mean a practical discomfort to the other. There should be room for forty religions in any peaceful household, though there may be but one dinner menu in the most dissatisfied.

The possession of any religion—Christian, Mahometan, Buddhist or what not is distinctly bettering the average mortal. It may be difficult for a very religious person and an atheist to live together, for the unbelief of one is a constant offense to the belief of the other. But where the idea of worship is common to both and the only difference is one of form, no broad-minded persons can quarrel about it.

The everyday world offers sufficient and recurring causes of difference without our spilling our family rows into the realm of the supernatural. Disputes of this sort arise generally over the christening of the children. In England Lady Hagot—an American girl who married a nobleman and stipulated that her children strictly should be brought up in her own faith—has been practically abandoned by him because she held him to the agreement on the birth of a daughter.

American men are generally larger minded on the subject and are willing to let their wives attend to their children's religious education.

Generosity and common sense are all that are necessary to prevent family disagreements on the religious question. Bigotry has worked far more harm in the world than unbelief. Byron was altogether justified by history when he wrote that:

"Men have committed murder quite persuaded That all the Apostles would have done as they did."

Persons who introduce religious differences into their homes are actuated by a similar spirit of intolerance. Those who are not broad-minded enough to have two religions in the home if necessary would not admit the possibility of having two opinions on the weather.

By Nixola Greeley-Smith

Physical Culture Phil.

PHYSICAL CULTURE PHILIP

ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND FANCY PHYSICAL CULTURE TAUGHT

MY DEAR SIR! COME INSIDE AND SAVE YOUR LIFE BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE!

REMEMBER YOU MUST BUILD UP A STRONG AND POWERFUL FRAME OR ELSE YOU WILL BE CARRIED OFF BY THE FIRST GUST OF WIND THAT BLOWS

IT IS AN ILL WIND

SHOW PLACE.

"This is one of our greatest show places," said the man who was showing a friend about his town.

"Why, it's only a vacant lot!" replied the friend.

"Sure, but that's where the circus always shows when it comes to town," Yonkers Statesman.

The World's Largest Tree.

SICILY boasts the largest tree in the world. It is known as "The Chestnut Tree of a Hundred Horses," and is situated at the foot of Mount Etna. It has five enormous branches, each as large as an ordinary tree, issuing from a trunk which is 21 feet in circumference. A large hollow in the trunk is capacious enough to contain a flock of sheep. Its name originated in the story that Queen Joan of Aragon with her nobility and their retinues once took refuge from a violent storm under its spreading branches.

NOT THE REMEDY.

Policeman (holding down a tramp on sidewalk)—No damage, ma'am; he's merely having a fit.

Kind lady—Gracious! Shall I get some water and throw it in his face?

Policeman—Do you want to kill him? Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Those Who Are Killed by Lightning.

THE United States Weather Bureau says an average of 800 people are killed by lightning in the United States each year. This is about one person in each 16,000 of population.

A belt extending through central Illinois and adjacent sections of Missouri, Iowa, and Indiana shows an average of about thirty-five storms a year, while another belt of about the same intensity covers Mississippi, Louisiana, and parts of Arkansas, Texas and Kentucky.

The region of greatest danger from lightning strokes does not coincide with the zone of greatest thunderstorm frequency, but includes a lesser or greater part of many States east of the Mississippi River, where there are five deaths to each 10,000 square miles.

Three to five deaths in 10,000 is the rule in the zone including St. Louis, Chicago, Memphis, St. Paul, Des Moines, Atlanta and Norfolk.

Four times more persons of outdoor pursuits than of indoor are struck. Men like animals are more likely to be struck when in groups than when alone. One of three persons struck survives, and if artificial respiration were induced, probably more would recover. More than half the persons are struck while standing under trees.

Interesting Statistics.

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About 18 cents a square yard is spent a year to keep the streets of Paris clean. Berlin spends 4 cents for this.

The blood thrown out by the heart travels seven miles in an hour, or 4,320 miles in a lifetime of seventy years.

The average life of an American ship is only fifteen years, while that of a British vessel is twenty-six years. The Scandinavian average is the best. It is thirty years.

Hawthorne's Birthplace.

A two-story wooden house at No. 21 Union street, Salem, the birthplace of Nathaniel Hawthorne, is now used as a tenement house. It was built more than a century ago.

FIFTY HEROINES OF HISTORY

ALBERT RAYSON TERHUNE.

NO. 43—MARIA LOUISA, Empress of the French.

NAPOLEON divorced his first wife, the Empress Josephine, for two reasons: Chiefly because he and she had no children to carry on the vast empire Napoleon had built up. Second, because he was keenly aware of his low birth and hers, that Europe despised them as upstarts and that an imperial race which hoped to thrive and win public favor must contain royal or imperial blood, ancestry and traditions. France had grown sick of royalty and had abolished it, to the horrified scandal of all the rest of king-ridden Europe. Napoleon, by his own force of character, had wooed the country back to the monarchical idea and had induced the people to proclaim him Emperor. But he knew that his great personality alone held the power he had won, and he sought for a means of making the empire permanent.

Hence, he looked about him for a wife who should combine all the high ancestry, royal prestige and rigid court traditions he himself lacked. His choice fell on Maria Louisa, eldest daughter of the Emperor of Austria. He divorced Josephine, and at once demanded of the Austrian Emperor the daughter's hand in marriage.

Maria Louisa was born in 1791. She was beautiful in a heavy, bovine fashion. Incidentally, she was stupid and was lacking in heart and sensibilities. But she was of undeniably blue blood. The Austrian court regarded itself as exalted some degrees above that of any other nation. Therefore, Napoleon could not (from his own ambitious point of view) have made a wiser choice. He had already beaten and humbled Austria, as he had every other country on the Continent. Austria, like the rest, lay crushed and helpless under his feet. That a man like Napoleon, whom the ancient royal families sneered at as a mere vulgar brigand and adventurer, should demand an Austrian Princess for wife was regarded throughout Austria as a national calamity and disgrace. But, on the other hand, it represented Austria's one hope of life and also seemed to promise peace for the rest of Europe. So the match was made. The Princess was sacrificed on the altar of statecraft.

Napoleon married Maria Louisa on April 1, 1810, very soon after divorcing Josephine. Most of the Cardinals refused to attend the ceremony, because the Pope had not yet ratified Josephine's divorce. Napoleon banished these absentees from Paris and stripped them of their red robes. Then Maria Louisa was solemnly installed as Empress of the French. From girlhood she had been taught to hate and despise Napoleon. She had stolidly consented to marry him because she had been told such a sacrifice was necessary. But she still looked down on him as a vulgarian—still hated him as the oppressor of her fatherland.

Napoleon, on the other hand, great as he was, was very evidently impressed by the honor done him in the alliance. He boasted everywhere of his new wife's beauty, goodness and simplicity, and seems to have worshipped her. During the marriage festivities, while a grand ball was in progress at the Austrian Embassy in Paris, the house caught fire. Maria Louisa fainted, and the crowds were treated to the inspiring spectacle of the fat little Emperor carrying his large and equally fat wife in his arms to a place of safety.

In March, 1811, a son was born to the ill-mated couple. He was anointed King of Rome while still in his cradle, and was hailed everywhere as the future Napoleon II. The Emperor's life ambitions seemed fulfilled. For in this child were mingled the proudest ancestry on earth and Napoleon's own genius-laden blood. But the lofty hopes of early days were destined to swift destruction. Napoleon's high-water mark of greatness was reached in 1809 and 1810. Then, almost at once after his divorce of Josephine, the tide of fortune began slowly to turn against him. His ill-advised march into Russia was the crowning stroke of misfortune. His army was nearly annihilated and the nations that had cringed before him like whipped curs formed an alliance, drove him from the throne and, in 1814, exiled him to the island of Elba.

Maria Louisa made no attempt to accompany her unfortunate husband into captivity. Instead, she and her little son at once rushed back to Austria. Nor did either of them again see Napoleon. When the Emperor escaped from Elba, in 1815, seized the crown again and began the hundred-day rule that closed in defeat at Waterloo, Maria Louisa made no move to join him. She lived on at Schonbrunn with her son, in whom she took little more interest than she had wasted on her husband. On news of Napoleon's death in 1821 she at once married her former Chamberlain and favorite, the Count de Neipperg, and continued to rule over certain provinces granted her by the allies and to enjoy the honorary title of Empress. Her son inherited none of his father's wonderful abilities. He was a nervous, delicate, dreamy boy who was fond of hearing of Napoleon's deeds, but was too timid to try to imitate them. He died of consumption in 1832.

Maria Louisa's death occurred in 1847, by which time she was half-forgotten by the very nations which her husband had forced to bow before her. She had accomplished little beyond serving as a silly, heartless pawn in one of the mightiest international games ever played.

The Fall of an Emperor.

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A Random Dictionary.

By Helen Vail Wallace.

BUSINESS—Something in which friendship and love have no part. Don't be deceived.

LUCKY—A cold, lifeless fact of the reason. A perfunctory performance without soul or sentiment.

AMBITION—An engineer who sidetracks tenderness and love and lets the hard-hearted cowatcher of determination remove anybody who may be in his way.

MISERY—A synonym for anti-fat.

LANDLADY—A woman who counts rooms and dollars.

ROOMER—A person who stays longer (or does not) if the landlady so far forgets herself as to take a motherly interest in his affairs.

FLAT—A place to revel in "flat"tery of all sorts.

ABSENT-MINDED PERSON—One who isn't where he is.

DIVORCED WOMAN—A wife with a premature epitaph.

MAN (husband, father, provider)—A person given to talking a woman's skill for granted and who may or may not appreciate the cleverness she displays.

EGOTIST—A personified, perpetual, monotonous, perpendicular pronoun.

ADVERSITY—The paradoxical polish that adds lustre to pure gold, but corrodes all inferior metals.

PATIENCE—The guiding-line of advancement that leads one to his desired goal.

DESTINY—The unseen scissors that frequently snipe the line.

PUBLIC OPINION—The moving fingers of the writers and artists of the daily press.

WOMAN (wife, mother, housekeeper)—A rapid-transit thinker. A domestic magician. A creature who possesses every variety of mental gymnastic and feels every shade of emotion during a brief twenty-four hours.

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